

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS:
Revs, Speedometers "Sphinx"
and "Lodge" Plugs, Belts,
Repair Outlets, Tyres, and
many other necessary fittings.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 27.

No. 17,939. 號九 三九千七萬一第 日三初月十年卯乙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1915. 二拜禮 號九月一十年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.

Nov. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. CHIRYO MARU.
Nov. 9th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHIRYO MARU.
Nov. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. YINACHOW.
Nov. 11th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and
Seattle, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
SHIBUYA MARU.
Nov. 11th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SHANTUNG.
Nov. 18th.—Straits, Colombo, Port Said,
London and United Kingdom,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. HIRANO
MARU.
Nov. 19th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2
p.m., per s.s. NELLOR.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.....	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.....	15 " "
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INTIMATIONS

TONE

That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



Modifying doors
Sounding boards
Goose-neck tube and tone arm
System of changeable needles

[31-2]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY CHAS. J. HALOOMEY.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the Theatre Royal—Horse Goldin and Company.

TO-MORROW

Bank Holiday.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—

Noon—Gardner & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the Creditors.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 2 4/6 3/6
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Solely for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary system, including gonorrhea, cystitis, and all other ailments of the bladder and kidneys. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and is recommended by all medical authorities. It is sold in bottles of 10, 20, and 50 pills. Price 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6 respectively.

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FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. Commander Edgar Christopher Cookson, R.N., D.S.O., who was killed on September 25th during the operations at Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, served as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Dido* on the China Station, at the time of the Boxer Rebellion. In the present war he took part in the defence of the Suez Canal, and was afterwards sent to the Persian Gulf. He was awarded the D.S.O. for services in the Shatt-el-Arab.

Major Wilfrid H. Dent, 10th Yorkshire Regiment, who fell in France on September 27th, aged 48, was seconded to the 1st Chinese Regiment at Wei-hai-wei, and saw active service in the Chin Hills in Burma and at the Relief of Peking in 1900. When the Chinese Regiment was disbanded in 1908 he retired from the Army and went into business in the China Mutual Insurance Company in Shanghai. Last November he came home amongst one of the Shanghai contingents, and was appointed second in command of the 10th Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain Douglas Graham Campbell, 40th Pathans (attached 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), killed in France on September 25th, served as Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India during the war broke out, and his own regiment having proceeded to Hongkong he volunteered for service and was attached to the newly-raised 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as commander of a double company, and proceeded to France in May.

Captain C. A. Acton, 9th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (killed in action), was gazetted from the Reserve of Officers to the 8th Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers in September of last year with the rank of captain. Before the present war his active service had been seen in China in 1900, when he received the medal.

Captain E. G. J. Moyna, who was killed in Flanders on September 26th, had travelled extensively, shot big game in East Africa, and was shipwrecked in the Pacific. He was connected with the *Morning Post*, his first work beginning when he was in China, where he showed his mettle in a series of admirable articles. His chief connection was afterwards as leader-writer.

Second Lieutenant Leslie Irvine Lumsden Thornton, attached 10th Indian Cavalry, who was killed in action on September 26th, in the Persian Gulf, was the only son of Mr. Swinford Leslie Thornton, formerly Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements, and was born at Singapore on March 25th, 1889. Last year he was called to the Bar and went out to practice in the Straits Settlements.

FUTURE OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

Attention is being drawn just now to the problem which awaits shipping and shipbuilders and the post-war possibilities in connection with the industry. There is bound to be keen international competition in the future, and with the prospect of dear labour and high prices the position will need careful handling. Many British vessels have been converted for transport purposes, and after the war it will take a considerable time to adapt these ships again for mercantile conditions. It is contended in some quarters that the enemy's vessels, now interned, will be in a more or less fit condition to recommence operations at once, whereas our own ships, now in use for national purposes, will not be able to restart immediately. In building for the future it will be essential to aim at the best possible profit on the invested capital. Some critics declare that not a few of our steamers in the past have been constructed without due regard to economy and that the methods of the Germans in that respect might well be imitated by our own builders. When the abnormal conditions which now prevail are over it will be more essential than ever to obtain the maximum earning power from the British mercantile marine, and for that reason shipping companies now engaged on war contracts will be acting wisely to concentrate their energies as quickly as possible on the coming international situation. Despite the special Budget taxation our shipping industry promises to be in a healthy condition, and if the future trading problems are squarely faced there is little to fear from a British point of view.

THE GERMAN WAR LOAN IN NEW YORK.

From an advertisement put into the New York *Financial Chronicle* by a German-American firm, we see—says *The Times* of October 30th—that "Imperial German Government Five per Cent. Bonds" of the new German War Loan, redeemable in 1924, are being offered in the United States at an issue price in dollars equivalent to 87½. This is certainly very interesting, by comparison both with the issue price of 99 in Germany and also with the terms of the new American Anglo-French Loan. As we have already pointed out, the yield to the American investor on the Anglo-French Loan at 98, including redemption at the end of five years, is about 5½ per cent. The yield on the German War Loan, as now offered in New York, also including redemption, works out at over 7 per cent. The advertisement is careful to point out that, "owing to the present low rate of German exchange, these bonds yield a very high interest return." That is true enough, so long as the interest is paid, for while our sovereign, at the present rate of exchange in New York, is 3 p.p.c. below its p.p.v. value, the German mark has depreciated there as much as 12 per cent. It will be interesting to learn what sort of wild rush there is among American investors for these attractive German securities, and how it compares with the prompt underwriting of 500 million dollars for the loan to Great Britain and France, which (on paper at all events) appears so much less remunerative.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. BOARD OF TRADE ASK TRADERS FOR INFORMATION.

The Board of Trade announces that it would be of assistance, in connection with the measures which are being taken to prevent trading with enemy firms in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco through neutral intermediaries, if his Majesty's Government could be furnished with any definite information that may come into the hands of traders as to particular firms in the East or in Morocco who are being used by enemies for this purpose. Any such information should be sent directly to the Foreign Office.

CHINA ASSOCIATION ADDRESS THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Bradford Chamber on August 31st—Mr. J. H. Robinson in the chair—a letter was read from the China Association enclosing a copy of a letter to the Foreign Office relating to the probability of Germans in China attempting to carry on trade with British firms through the medium of third parties. The letter stated, "are of opinion that no time should be lost in steps being taken to meet this new German attack, and I am to say that if this view commends itself to you they would deem it a favour if you would give us your support by communicating with the Foreign Office on the subject." It was agreed that the Chamber should support the China Association.

The President referred to the concessions recently announced by the Board of Trade in connection with trading with enemy firms in China, and in particular to the concession in the case of goods shipped after June 25th but handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 26th, regarding which he said he had been told that the time allowed after the arrival of the goods at the destination had not afforded an opportunity of disposing of them. The matter had been taken up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who were making representations on the point to the Government.

GERMAN TRADING METHODS.

A letter was read from the Association of Chambers of Commerce calling attention to a letter published in *The Electrical Times* and written by a Belgian subject (Mr. Stalpaert) in Buenos Aires, bearing on German methods of trade in the Argentine. Mr. Stalpaert stated:—"I do not know whether you are fully aware of what is happening at the present time in Germany in regard to preparing for the economical struggle after the war. It will be sufficient to state that at the present time already hundreds and thousands of small labels are being made in Germany in electro-type with the mention 'Not made in Germany.' Do you see what this means? Are you fully aware that Germany after the war is going to conduct through neutrals and even through many of our own countrymen, a campaign against her own goods, and is going to brand her own goods with her own labels 'Not made in Germany'?"

BANKRUPT EUROPE.

NO MONEY TO BUY GERMANY'S SURPLUS GOODS AFTER THE WAR.

Count Monts, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is very pessimistic regarding the position of Europe after the war. He refers to the tremendous daily expenditure by the belligerents, to the great loss of human life and material, to the incalculable sum that must be spent in rebuilding what has been destroyed and in paying pensions to disabled men, widows and orphans, and the interest that must be paid on loans. "Without doubt," he says, "every one of the great belligerent nations, whether victorious or not, must reckon with new taxation to be computed in milliards. In view of the magnitude of the war expenditure and the financial exhaustion resulting therefrom for Europe, even the decisive victor can hardly dare hope for a war indemnity in any way adequate or speedily realisable."

"One often hears statements such as, 'If we lose men our enemies lose still more.' If we decline in wealth our opponents grow still poorer." This consolation is a very poor one. As is known, Germany produces far more goods than she can use. Our wealth and our industrial superiority over other belligerents are based in a great part on our exports. To whom shall we deliver the surplus products of our intelligence and industry if our customers for decades lose their purchasing power?"

RUBBER COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS.

SEHEMAN.—Int. divd. 3 p.c.
STRATHMORE.—Int. divd. 10 p.c.
LONDON ASIATIC.—Int. divd. 10 p.c.
HIDDEN STREAMS.—Int. divd. 5 p.c.
FEDERATED (SELANGOR).—Int. divd. 7½ p.c.; 5 p.c. a year ago.
KAMUNING.—Divd. 15 p.c. for year to June 30th.
SUNGEI BUAYA.—Final divd. 10 p.c. for year ended June 30th, making 15 p.c. for year; £4,000 written off development account.
PORT DICKSON-LUKUT.—Report to March 31st states crop was 212,515 lbs.; profit, £2,072; balance £6,499 forward, and which directors recommend be carried forward.
BUKIT LINTANG.—Including £1,699 forward, profit is £19,203; final divd. 20 p.c., making 40 p.c. for year, £2,000 to reserve, £3,403 forward.
INCH KUNYER.—With £125 forward profit is £11,413; final divd. 15 p.c., making 20 p.c. for year; £2,000 to fund for redemption of debts, £581 written off cost of shares, £3,431 forward.
GALANG BESAR.—Profit was £8,885, £2,724 forward; prof. divd. absorbed £900. Directors recommend ord. divd. 5 p.c. tax free; forward £2,532.
TANJONG MALIM.—Report to June 30th states profit is £26,514, and £14,000 forward, proposed write off underwriting commission £7,819, divd. 5 p.c., £7,694 forward.

HATS AND FROCKS.

THE FASHIONS AT HOME.

A coat that suggests a Russian dress, a hat that recalls the eighteenth century "topper," another of unmistakably Welsh origin, a liberal use of fur as trimming—these are some of the features of the fashions designed for autumn and the coming winter.

But on the whole La Mode has taken to heart Mr. Asquith's injunctions as to the necessity for thrift, and the advice so freely offered by the Parliamentary War Savings Committee. Frocks, at any rate outdoor frocks, are workmanlike in character, as befits a world where war and work are the chief considerations; but where indoor frocks are concerned, "frills" predominate.

At Messrs. D. H. Evans' salons in Oxford-street recently an engrossed crowd of women studied "the latest fashion" as exhibited by mannequins parading in autumn models direct from Paris, and compared notes as to the respective merits of a blue serge costume trimmed with skunk, or another whose only adornment was an upstanding collar of many-hued Rumanian embroidery.

An attractive model of dark blue Aberdare, the long coat of which terminated in a series of "flutes," had a wide hem and cuffs of natural skunk, the same fur forming the collar, which was buttoned high to the throat. The skirt, except for a few pleats at each side, was perfectly plain. Somewhat less practical, but very becoming, was a black house frock of Brussels net over a foundation of black taffeta. The full skirt was trimmed with a series of rather wide bands of chiffon velvet, which material also formed the corsage. The long transparent sleeves of net were finished with the bishop's ruffles, and a high upstanding frill at the back of the neck endeavoured to atone for the total lack of throat covering.

In the matter of hats Dame Fashion has given her fancy free play.

PEOPLE WEARING OLD CLOTHES.
In the House of Commons recently Mr. Russell Rea (R. South Shields) said the nation had tackled the problem of saving in a way that had not been recognised. We were saving money in great chunks, in regard to sport, entertainments, and holidays, among other things. A few months after the outbreak of the war in the smoke-room of the House of Commons he asked a group of their members how many had been to their tailors since the war began, but not one had been. The savings in women's dress had been appreciable and were perceptible to any man who had eyes for female attire. The fashions this year were quite remarkable, but women of all classes were wearing hats of all dates and fashions of the last three years.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

LORD CROMER'S INDICTMENT.

In the House of Lords last month, Lord Cromer put questions to the Government with regard to the wholesale massacres of Armenians by the Turks, particularly inquiring whether there was evidence of German complicity in the massacres of German Consuls in the Turkish Empire. In a grave and weighty speech, Lord Cromer dwelt upon the policy of reminding the world of the policy of reminding the world of the massacres of Armenians, and of showing Bulgaria what measure is being meted out to another Christian community by those with whom the Bulgarians "are about to enter into a most unnatural alliance."

Lord Cromer stated that the massacres had been upon a very great scale, but there was no official confirmation of the reports that German Consular officials had been privy to them. The Turkish Government was in possession of the views of this country upon the matter, though no recent communication had been made by the British Government to Constantinople, directly or indirectly. The number of Armenians who have been slaughtered in the terrible campaign against them since the war began was put by Lord Bryce at the great figure of 800,000, and the same speaker urged upon neutral nations the duty of diplomatic action with a view to saving the remnant of the Armenian people. All the speakers agreed that Mahomedanism as a system had nothing whatever to do with these crimes.

DUEL BY ALARM CLOCK.

ENEMIES KILL EACH OTHER IN A DARK ROOM.

The most remarkable duel in the history of the United States has just taken place at Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, following a quarrel between Mr. George Sarvis and Mr. Rufus Reeves, two wealthy turpentine manufacturers. Each man, according to arrangements made previously at Mr. Sarvis' house (says the *Express* New York correspondent), armed himself with a borrowed revolver, and, by agreement, entered a darkened room, where the two men fought a duel to the death, both being killed.

An alarm clock was set for four o'clock, and when the first note of the alarm sounded, each, as agreed, began firing. Mr. Sarvis was still conscious when his friends entered the duel chamber. His last words were: "It's our private affair."

Witnesses state that the men never raised their voices above a whisper during the quarrel, which occurred only two days previously.

A PRESS BUREAU STORY.

The achievement of the Press Bureau in deleting "and the kings" out of the quotation "the captains and the kings depart" was improved upon, the story goes, when they appended to the quotation, "Saul hath slain his thousands," the note: "We do not object to the publication of this report, but we do not take any responsibility for its accuracy." But we ourselves take no responsibility for the accuracy of the story.

STRAITS CHINESE AND THE WAR.

STEPS TOWARDS SECURING VOLUNTARY REGISTER.

Mr. Song Ong Siang writes as follows to *The Straits Times* in reference to the Straits-Chinese patriotic movement:—

In pursuance of resolution 11 passed at the public meeting of Straits Chinese British subjects on September 29th, 1915, at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Straits Chinese British Association has now prepared a form of voluntary register.

Every Straits-born Chinese who claims to be a British subject is asked to fill in the above form which contains the following questions:—(1) age last birthday; (2) where born; (3) state whether single, married or widower; (4) how many children are dependent on you; (5) what form of service are you prepared to offer in the Colony?

An attached slip gives some illustrations as to how the last question may be answered, e.g., to become a Volunteer or Civil Guard, to learn ambulance work or signalling or scouting, to render any form of service suitable to one's age and occupation, to contribute during the war a certain sum monthly to the War Loan Fund or the Prince of Wales' Fund, to give a donation to the Singapore Aircraft Fund, to get the ladies of one's family to do sewing work for the wounded in hospitals or other work suitable for ladies. If a Straits-Chinese British subject is willing and able to render more than one form of service, he is heartily invited to do so.

Lecturers have been appointed for the purpose of visiting gatherings of Straits Chinese at clubs, public halls and private houses and rousing interest in this great patriotic movement initiated by the leaders of the Straits Chinese community. For the guidance of the lecturers and those anxious to acquire the necessary information and knowledge, a text book appropriately entitled "England expects every man to do his duty" is being prepared by a text-book committee and will contain brief notes on a number of subjects which a Straits-Chinese British citizen ought not to be ignorant of.

A large number of voluntary enumerators will be required to undertake the task of personally visiting every house occupied by Straits Chinese people and filling in the forms of register for them, if necessary. Offers of service as enumerators will be gratefully accepted by the general committee and should be sent in to the hon. secretary as soon as possible. It is hoped that the general committee will be able to start the enumerators on their work by the 15th of next month.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

RECRUITS.

Recruits of all Companies will parade in mufti at 5.30 p.m. at "Central" on Tuesday, November 9th, and Friday, November 12th.

MUSKETEER COURSE, PART 1.
All ranks will parade at "Central" at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 11th.

Winter Uniform (with Caps) to be worn by men, to whom same has been issued, remainder in mufti. Rifles, ammunition, armlets, truncheons, Duty Reminders and Musketry Course books must be produced at this parade.

Central District Patrolmen (1st shift) and visiting Patrols will fall in separately and be dismissed in time for duty. Men on Eastern and Water Police Patrols (1st shift) will produce their equipment as above for the inspection of their Charge Room Officers.

All 2nd shift Patrolmen will attend the parade at "Central".

SUNDAY COURSE, PART 1.
The following Platoons are warned:—

Wednesday, November 10th, 9.00 a.m.:—
No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
No. 4 Platoon, No. 3 Company.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1.00 p.m.:—
No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
No. 4 Platoon, No. 2 Company.

Sunday, November 14th, 9.00 a.m.:—
No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Company.

First two Platoons on Wednesday leave Blake Pier at 9.00 a.m. sharp, return about 1.30 p.m.; second two Platoons leave 1.00 p.m. sharp, and return about 5.00 p.m.

Men will not take their own rifles but use those provided on the Range.

Men are required to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Musketry Course Handbook and the "Range Regulations" before coming on to the Range.

Members of the Police Reserve will not pay compliments whilst engaged on Rifle Ranges.

The six highest scores by Inspectors and Sergeants in Part 1, on November 7th, were as follows:—

	100	200	300	Total
Inspector Sirdar Khan	23	27	28	80
Inspector Lamont	27	24	27	78
S. Major Roylance	27	24	27	78
S. Sgt. Khavass Khan	28	24	25	77
C. Sgt. McEwen	27	24	25	76
C. Sgt. Chinnchen	27	21	25	73
S. Sgt. Eustace	27	19	25	71

Possible—23 at each range—84.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER AND A RAT.

A wounded British soldier who took part in the great advance last month says:—"It is a curious thing that one of my most vivid recollections of the hours preceding the great attack is concerned with so apparently unimportant a thing as a rat. I was on listening patrol, which, as you know, means creeping as near to the German lines under cover of the night as you can, and listening for every sign of movement on the part of the enemy. I had reached my post when I discovered suddenly that there was a rat squatting a few yards from my face. It was waiting for me to be dead. It was simply a test of endurance, which of us could keep still long enough. I dared not make the slightest movement to frighten him away lest I should betray myself to the enemy. And so for hours that rat and I lay and stared motionless at each other. It was, I think, my most horrible experience in the war."

THE "OLD BRIGADE" AT CRICKET.

SCOUTS FAR TOO ACTIVE.

Whatever the Reserves may be able to do in the way of showing military points to the young Scouts, the latter scored a victory yesterday, bloodless, yet complete and decisive. There was a certain amount of boldness, and a spirit of the challenge given forth by the Scouts to the Reserves and they had to do something which would teach the old warriors that victory is not always on the side of age and experience. They rubbed the fact in with brutal disregard for long-cherished feelings of general superiority. With a ruthlessness which must have been created by deep feelings of revenge they said to the Reserves, after the latter had been decimated—more than decimated—almost annihilated—by the irresistible attack of Brand: "We will give you another chance." At the same time realising that this other chance would make victory more complete, and the downfall of the "Old Brigade" even more ignominious. It was hard, almost cruel for there were several officers present to witness the collapse of the veterans and the childish delight of the victors. The Reserves accepted defeat in a stoical manner; their "passing" was a brilliant example of how resignedly age can accept defeat at the hands of youth.

There was never any real doubt as to the result. With the exception of Pearce, whose gallant stand with his comrades falling all round him before the terrific onslaught of Brand will no doubt be mentioned in despatches; the remainder of the company—well, they went down like ninespins. Lowe gave a short gasp, but it was very brief, before he succumbed to Brand.

The Scouts' score may not indicate any marked superiority to the reader who was not present; but they were always very sure and took liberties which can only be indulged in by those who recognise a beaten foe. They just stood up to the attack with the callous indifference of youthful warriors, lashed out at intervals just to indicate what they could do if a resistance to the last man were needed, and laid their opponents low with an ease which must have been galling to the venerable vanquished.

It was just what the Reserves would do—force the Scouts to have a second knock, but, as only two runs were needed to make victory complete when the Scouts batted a second time, there was never any doubt as to the victory. The Scouts just went in and, after knocking off the required runs, participated in a few hours' good practice. The details of the combat are as follow:

RESERVES.				
T. E. Pearce, c Sayer, b Reed	34			
C. W. Beswick, b Syme Thompson	4			
R. P. Thursfield, c Hewitt, b Brand	4			
R. Hancock, b Brand	4			
E. W. Dawson, b Brand	0			
H. Hancock, c Sayer, b Brand	0			
K. R. Macaskill, c Kennedy, b Brand	0			
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, b Brand	1			
A. R. Lowe, b Reed	7			
R. E. O. Bird, not out	3			
W. E. Donnelly, b Reed	0			
Extras	11			
Total	70			

Bowling Analysis.				
Brand	17	3	20	6
Thompson	8	0	17	1
Reed	8.4	1	16	3
* Howled one no ball.				

SCOUTS.				
M. M. Maas, c and b Macaskill	22			
G. R. Sayer, b Donnelly	0			
C. J. Hewitt, c Severn, b Bird	29			
P. S. Leigh Bennett, c Thursfield, b Donnelly	14			
R. A. Brand, c Hancock, b Bird	0			
H. E. Muriel, b Donnelly	6			
E. E. Reed, c Muriel, b Donnelly	10			
F. Syme Thompson, c Severn, b Donnelly	10			
Donnelly	3			
A. L. Gace, not out	5			
R. Kennedy, b Donnelly	5			
E. W. Hamilton, c Thursfield, b Donnelly	0			
Extras	8			
Total	118			

Bowling Analysis.				
Bird	15	2	45	2
Macaskill	7	0	30	1
Donnelly	11.2	2	30	7
* Macaskill bowled two no balls.				

RESERVES, 2ND INNINGS.				
R. Hancock, l.b.w., b Brand	0			
T. E. Pearce, c Bennett, b Brand	14			
R. P. Thursfield, c Hamilton, b Brand	3			
E. H. Dawson, b Reed	2			
H. Hancock, c Sayer, b Brand	1			
K. R. Macaskill, b Reed	6			
Hon. Mr. Severn, b Reed	10			
A. R. Lowe, c Sayer, b Brand	0			
R. E. O. Bird, c Muriel, b Reed	3			
C. E. Donnelly, not out	1			
C. W. Beswick, did not bat	0			
Extras	6			
Total (for 9)	45			

Bowling Analysis.				
Brand	9	2	18	5
Reed	8.4	2	22	4

SCOUTS, 2ND INNINGS.				
P. S. Leigh Bennett, c sub b Bird	1			
H. E. Muriel, c and b Bird	0			
A. L. Gace, c R. Hancock, b Donnelly	3			
E. W. Hamilton, c Claxton, b Macaskill	47			
F. Syme Thompson, st. H. Hancock	0			
b Bird	0			
R. Kennedy, c Macaskill, b Donnelly	10			
E. E. Reed, b Donnelly	11			
M. M. Maas, not out	10			
G. R. Sayer, c Lowe, b Severn	13			
C. J. Hewitt, c H. Hancock, b Severn	50			
C. J. Hewitt, did not bat	0			
Extras	8			
Total	123			

Bowling analysis.				
Donnelly, 3 for 34; Macaskill, 1 for 19; Severn, 2 for 33.				

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club was held at the Club House last evening, Capt. G. G. Wood presiding over a fair attendance of members.

Capt. Wood, in the course of his remarks, said that the general expenses were very much lower than last year, though several important repairs would have to be undertaken this year to keep the Club premises in a good condition. Savings had been effected in prizes; this economy had to be made owing to a bad season due to the war. On the income side there had also been decreases owing to the war, the bar profits especially revealing a substantial falling off, and not being sufficient to pay the wages. Owing to this they had to write off \$727. If the Club were liquidated on August 31st they would make a good show, as against \$770 there was \$2,100 representing liquid assets, but they had no intention of doing this, and he appealed to members to do all they could to keep the Club in a good position. It would be seen from the Budget that there would be a deficit of \$500; and to meet this the Committee were of the opinion that the subscription should be increased to \$15, and that this amount should be reconsidered at each annual meeting. This was the financial position of the Club, and in view of the bad season they had experienced he thought it was not altogether unsatisfactory.

It was suggested by Mr. J. Taggart that the shipping fees should be raised and this will be considered by the new committee.

The report and accounts were unanimously passed.

Dr. Francis Clarke was appointed an honorary life member of the Club; Commander Beckwith was elected Commodore; Capt. G. G. Wood, was appointed Vice-Commodore; Mr. J. Van Andel, Hon. Treasurer and Secretary; the latter position *pro tem*; Mr. W. B. Hind, Sailing Secretary; Capt. Milroy, Official Measurer; and Messrs. Atwell and Smith, Deputy Measurers.

The Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. H. McIver, A. Burn, C. J. Davis, J. Spittles, J. H. Taggart and G. G. Gulborn.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION II FIXTURES—1915-16.

NOVEMBER.

- 6.—Kowloon Dock Juniors v. St. Joseph's College.
- 6.—Staff and Departments v. Belcher's.
- 10.—37 Company v. Lam Liang.
- 10.—88 Company v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 10.—Diocesan School v. University.
- 13.—88 Company v. Staff and Departments.
- 13.—St. Joseph's College v. Lam Liang.
- 13.—Islamics v. Confucians.
- 17.—88 Company v. Belcher's.
- 17.—87 Company v. 88 Company.
- 17.—University v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 20.—St. Joseph's College v. Islamics.
- 20.—Lam Liang v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 24.—88 Company v. 87 Company.
- 24.—88 Company v. Diocesan School.
- 24.—Staff and Departments v. University.
- 24.—Belcher's v. Confucians.
- 27.—St. Joseph's College v. Shropshire L.I. II.

DECEMBER.

- 1.—88 Company v. 88 Company.
- 1.—87 Company v. Staff and Departments.
- 4.—Diocesan School v. Lam Liang.
- 4.—St. Joseph's College v. Confucians.
- 4.—Shropshire L.I. II v. Islamics.
- 8.—88 Company v. Diocesan School.
- 8.—88 Company v. Staff and Departments.
- 11.—Staff and Departments v. St. Joseph's College.
- 11.—Islamics v. Lam Liang.
- 11.—Confucians v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 15.—87 Company v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 15.—88 Company v. Belcher's.
- 15.—88 Company v. St. Joseph's College.
- 18.—88 Company v. Islamics.
- 22.—Staff and Departments v. Diocesan School.

JANUARY.

- 1.—88 Company v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 5.—87 Company v. Diocesan School.
- 5.—88 Company v. St. Joseph's College.
- 8.—Staff and Departments v. Islamics.
- 8.—Confucians v. Lam Liang.
- 12.—88 Company v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 12.—87 Company v. University.
- 15.—87 Company v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 15.—Belcher's v. St. Joseph's College.
- 15.—Shropshire L.I. II v. Lam Liang.
- 15.—88 Company v. University.
- 19.—Belcher's v. Diocesan School.
- 19.—Belcher's v. Islamics.
- 22.—Shropshire L.I. II v. Confucians.
- 22.—88 Company v. University.
- 29.—88 Company v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 29.—Staff and Departments v. Confucians.

FEBRUARY.

- 2.—Staff and Departments v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 2.—Belcher's v. University.
- 5.—88 Company v. Lam Liang.
- 5.—87 Company v. St. Joseph's College.
- 9.—Belcher's v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 9.—University v. St. Joseph's College.
- 12.—88 Company v. Confucians.
- 12.—Diocesan School v. St. Joseph's College.
- 16.—Staff and Departments v. Lam Liang.
- 16.—University v. Islamics.
- 19.—88 Company v. Confucians.
- 19.—Diocesan School v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 23.—87 Company v. Islamics.
- 23.—Diocesan School v. Shropshire L.I. II.
- 26.—88 Company v. Lam Liang.
- 26.—Staff and Departments v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 26.—University v. Confucians.
- 26.—University v. Confucians.
- 4.—87 Company v. Confucians.
- 4.—Belcher's v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 4.—Diocesan School v. Islamics.
- 8.—87 Company v. Belcher's.
- 8.—University v. Lam Liang.
- 11.—Diocesan School v. Confucians.
- 11.—Shropshire L.I. II v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.
- 15.—88 Company v. Islamics.
- 15.—Belcher's v. Lam Liang.
- 18.—University v. Kowloon Dock Juniors.

OUR DUTY TO THE STATE.

THE DESECRATION OF SUNDAY.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning from the text "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's" (Matt. xxii, 21), the Bishop of Victoria, said:—

It was a deeply-laid trap which the Pharisees and Herodians set to catch our Lord. If He should reply that it was right to pay tribute to Caesar then He would soon lose His popularity. If, on the other hand, He said it is not right to pay tribute to Caesar, He was obviously a revolutionist and would soon lose his life. It was wonderful wisdom that enabled Him to extricate Himself from this dilemma. In doing so He laid down a principle for Christian people for all times, that those who partake of national benefits must not shirk national obligations, but nothing must encroach upon God's rights.

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Caesar represents the State. Every man must be a part of some State; he is not complete in himself. He cannot exist at all without belonging to some family and each family must be connected with some State. Every man requires the State's protection, and his interests are bound up with its welfare. Our Lord's habitual attitude was that of respect for the State in which He lived. It was the same with the Apostles when they enjoined Christians to honour the King and pay tribute to whom tribute was due and custom to whom custom was due, to be subject to principalities and powers and to obey magistrates—and this at a time when the worst of tyrants occupied the imperial throne. How much more would they join upon members of the British Empire to honour and respect the authorities under which they enjoy so much freedom? Christians were also charged to pray for kings and all in authority. Those who believe in prayer are only rendering their Empire its due when they really intercede for its rulers and its warriors.

The State, also, has a right to our full support. If it is, in ordinary circumstances, not right to shirk national responsibilities, much less is it so now. It seems to me that the Christ who said to the down-trodden Jews: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," would say to "free-born Englishmen," "It is your primary duty to defend your nation and Empire in this hour of need." Many thousands are doing so at the cost of health, sight, limbs, ease and all that life holds dear, and, indeed, even life itself. This principle applies not only to those of military age, but to all, women as well as men must do their share for their country in some form or other. Thus you see the exhortation to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is very far-reaching in its application to-day.

But this is only half of Our Lord's exhortation; there is an Over-Lord, a King of Kings. The Christian is first a member of the Kingdom of God, his duty is first to seek that Kingdom, his highest allegiance is to God, and if—which God forbid—there should be a conflict between the two duties the duty to God must come first. If an earthly sovereign demands more than his subject's respect, loyalty, money, prayers and active service and encroaches upon anything that belongs to God the subject has to reply, like the noble army of martyrs: "We ought to obey God rather than man." We cannot imagine the British Empire, for example, requiring Mohammedans, Brahmins, Hindus or any other non-Christian race to sacrifice any of their religious principles in order to meet the obligations of the State. Surely it will be equally careful not to demand from Christians service which would render the observance of the Lord's Day as a day of worship practically impossible. It is one thing for a commanding officer in the stress of war to require his men to fight a battle on a Sunday, or for the State authorities to ask Christian volunteers occasionally to give up part of their Sundays in order to prepare themselves to defend their Empire. It is quite another thing for any State (especially one calling itself in any sense Christian) to demand of Christian men that they must habitually employ the whole of their Sundays in military exercises, with no opportunity to serve their God, and that they must therefore abandon their life-long practice of united worship on the Lord's Day. The Caesar that demands this is, in my opinion, asking for that which is God's.

However, for the vast majority the conflict is not between Caesar and God, but between one very much mightier than Caesar, namely, Self and God. For every one whose Lord's Day is commandeered by Caesar there are ten thousand whose Lord's Day is abandoned for their own pleasure. They practically say it is their day, not the Lord's Day; it is a holiday, not a holy day; not a day to worship God, but a day to please Self. Hence, it does not now seem incongruous, as once it would have done, for golf championships and the like to be officially arranged on the Lord's Day, and practically to arrange the whole of it. I do not deny the Christian's liberty for recreation, physical as well as intellectual and spiritual, on Sunday, nor do I desire a return to the Jewish Sabbath; but I do say there is something wrong when hundreds of members of the Church of England have abandoned the use of the Lord's Day as a day of worship, with the result that prayer and the things of God have now hardly any place in their lives at all. This would be natural enough for heathen, but not for baptised and confirmed persons. No, the fact is we are not people rendering unto God the things that are God's. We want Him to bless our arms and to honour us with victory over our enemies, but before we're fit to be so honoured by Him we must honour Him more than we do.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

October 30th.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A PRIEST BY BRIGANDS.

While Père Etienne, of the French Catholic Mission, was on his way to Swatow from his inland station and passing through a somewhat lonely part of the way below Hopfo and nearer Mienfu, his carriers, some little way in front of him, were attacked by robbers. Père Etienne came up before they had completed their work, and, when he proceeded to defend his carriers from rough usage, one of the robbers deliberately shot him, wounding him very dangerously. He succeeded in getting to Swatow, where he was immediately attended to by the Mission Hospital doctors. The bullet was located and extracted, and, although not out of danger, the patient is doing as well as can be expected and recovery is very hopeful. This is a most unusual occurrence. Nothing of the kind has ever happened in this part of the Province before, but it indicates pretty clearly how incompetent officials are suffering matters to get out of hand. Natives are pillaged day by day on the highway, and the local officials do not appear to be able to cope with the situation, which becomes more and more serious as time passes. We hope that this latest occurrence will help them to realise the gravity of the situation. I learn, too, that still further inland German missionaries find it difficult to prosecute their work. I have been informed that at one of their districts a German was held up to ransom. There is no lack of material for the making of brigands, robbers and thieves amongst the Chinese people if the reins of authority are allowed to become slack, and, unfortunately, there is now too much evidence that such is the case.

I have not yet learned that those guilty of this dastardly attack on the life of Père Etienne have been run to earth, but I believe the authorities at Kityang dispatched soldiers to the scene of the occurrence immediately on receipt of the news.

MUTUAL PROTECTION SOCIETY OF OFFICIALS.

Under the old régime it was the custom to regard a case or lawsuit as settled when adjudged by the local magistrate; under the Republic, freedom of appeal to a higher court is permissible. But such as have recourse to the same get little satisfaction. The conclusion is come to that officials of all grades are a mutually protective society, and uphold each other's decisions. So the Chinese—the litigious set of them—say.

THE BOYCOTT.

The Chinese are still obsessed with the boycotting spirit. In all the Chinese markets we used to see quantities of Japanese cured herrings for sale, and the poor people were able to buy them very cheaply. Recently enterprising shopkeepers here bought quantities of these barrels of herrings in Hongkong and tried to get them shipped in small steamers along the coast to Swatow. They were detected by the boycotters, and the owners were fined two hundred dollars.

PRIZE EXHIBITS AT THE PANAMA EXHIBITION. The enterprising town of Nyauphris sent some of its products consisting of tea, rice and sugar to the Panama Exhibition and secured a third prize in all three exhibits.

PRISON REFORM.

I wish to relate an instance of prison reform. The Kityang Magistrate has a large Yamen at his disposal. He conceived the happy idea of setting a portion of it apart in order to give useful employment to his prisoners. He has actually set going a weaving establishment, thus enabling his many prisoners to learn a useful industry.

GOOD-BYE TO SUMMER.

October has not quitted us without a taste of her cool and bracing north winds. The thermometer, to our great relief, has fallen ten degrees *per altum*, so good-bye cheerily to a prodigiously warm summer!

ASBESTOS DEPOSITS IN WEST CHINA.

It is reported that valuable deposits of asbestos have been found near the city of Pechow. The asbestos appears to be of good quality and the price very low. The mining expenses and cost of carriage to Chungking amount to about 3s. 14d. per 100 lb. The production and export of this article is a part of the industrial work for boys carried on under the direction of the Rev. W. B. Williston, of the China Inland Mission, Pechow, Szechwan Province, China, to whom communications on the subject may be addressed.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

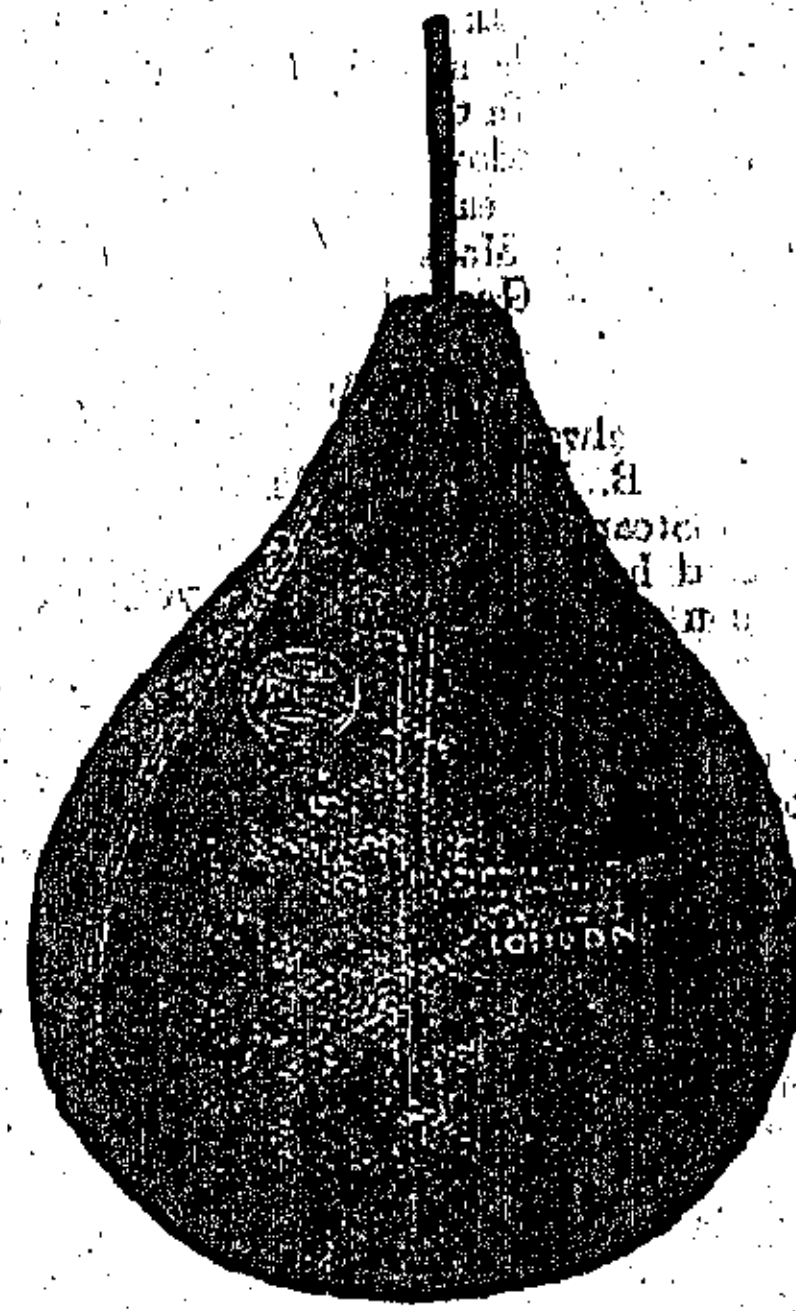
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SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

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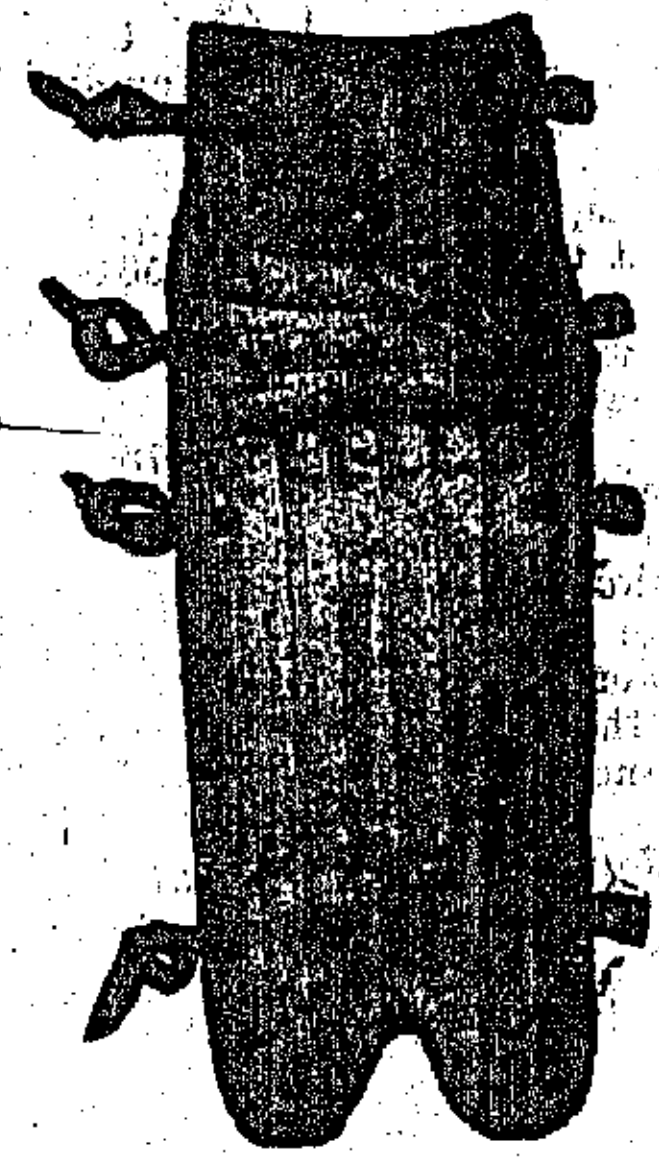
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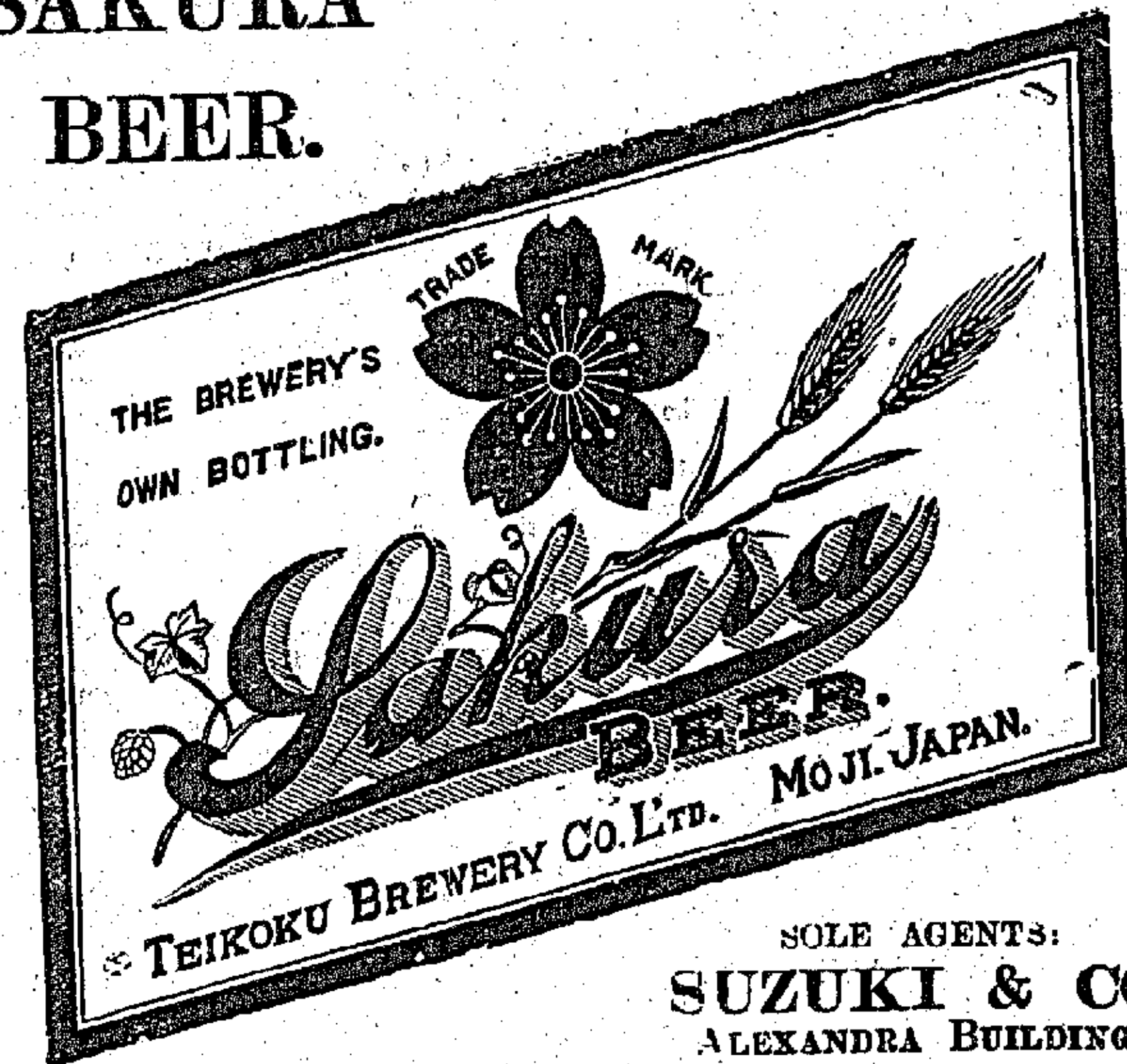
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LEG GUARDS BEST WHITE BUCKSKIN FROM \$6. PER PAIR.

CANVAS FROM \$4. PER PAIR.



SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. No. 468.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

ENGINEER (British) desires position; excellent references. No. 574, Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 9th November, 1915. [161]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"SARDINIA"
Arrived Hongkong on 7th Nov., 1915, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 9th Nov. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [29]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 10th November, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, 10th November, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [2]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPU, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

FOR SALE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
with Local Views and Chinese Pictures.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1043]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description, in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Mables in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

OPENING

TO-NIGHT!

NOVEMBER 9TH.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN,

The World's Greatest Conjurer and Magician,

Leading London Company of Vaudeville Artists, including

MISS BARBARA BABINGTON, London's Principal Boy.

MISS HAY AND CRAWFORD, Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.

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LEYWOOD AND NORELL, Baroque Impressionists.

And Company of 30 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, AT 4 P.M.

Children Half-Price Everywhere.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and at HONGKONG HOTEL from 2 to 6 P.M.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAU TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 8594—100 shares numbered 24039/24138 dated 18th November, 1908.

Nos. 8903—50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251688/251710; 25th March, 1908.

Nos. 9766—50 shares numbered 8901/8950 dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby Given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 25th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELIZA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

(Sd.) E. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge. [1156]

G. R.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer, or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1739]

G. R.

NOTICE.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [10-2]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Mountain View.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,

containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON,

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation

Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1059]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,

Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,

4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [976]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings,

Kowloon, with every modern convenience.

Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED

FLATS in May Road, possession on or about

1st November next. Modern appointments

throughout, including English Baths and

Ritton Ranges, Hot Water and Water

Carriage System. A few Flats specially

designed to accommodate three bachelors at

reasonable rents.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrence and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Naitan Road,

Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed

House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway

Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanahai.

GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE,

CANTON.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

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PROTESTANT

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1917

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OF

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A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1915.

THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN.

For the moment the chief interest in the war has been transferred from the Franco-Belgian and Russian fronts, where the enemy's offensive seems to have been paralysed, to the Balkan Peninsula, in which lies the strategic key to the future of Europe. The situation there is admittedly very serious, and the public will have learned with satisfaction that Lord KITCHENER, in whom they repose such great confidence, is now on his way to the Near East, after consultation with the French authorities in Paris, in order to study the intricate problem which there awaits solution. As Lord LANSDOWNE pointed out recently in the House of Lords, the Austro-German forces, foiled in every other direction, have turned to the Balkan States in the hope of achieving there the success that has been denied them elsewhere. By lavish promises of the territory of her ally, Turkey, Germany has bribed Bulgaria to co-operate with her in an attack on Serbia; with the object of hacking a way through the small wedge of Serbian territory that adjoins Roumania and separates Hungary from Bulgaria. The possession of this would allow of the passage of enemy troops and munitions to Turkey, thus removing the preliminary barrier to the realisation of one of Germany's fondest ambitions. That ambition is to threaten our forces in Gallipoli and to menace Egypt, to say nothing of other and more grandiose schemes.

Invaded from the north and east, Serbia, though gallantly contesting every inch of the ground, has been compelled to fall back before the vastly superior forces of her assailants. French and British troops have been hurried forward to her aid from the south, but it must, of necessity, take a long time before a sufficient force can be available to take the offensive. In the meantime the assistance of

the Greek Army, numbering some 250,000 men, would have been of the utmost value in stemming the tide of invasion. Unfortunately, however, the KING of GREECE, whose Consort is sister to the KAISER, has seen fit to repudiate the engagement made with England and France by M. VENIZELLOS, while Premier, and to renounce his treaty obligations to Serbia on the hypocritical pretext that they were entered into merely as a safeguard against strife amongst the Balkan States, and not in contemplation of a great European War. But, though KING CONSTANTINE may hold his people in check, he is not likely to risk anything more for fear of endangering his person and his throne.

It is impossible to say what plans will be concerted for thwarting the designs of the enemy in this theatre of war, but we know that their preparation is engaging the anxious consideration of the Entente Powers. By maintaining the pressure on the other fronts it may be made impossible for Germany and Austria to detach any considerable body of men for the operations in the Balkans. The severe bombardment twice inflicted on Varna and Bourgas by the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea may be the prelude to a Russian landing in force at either or both of those ports. An Italian intervention on a large scale may also be within the pale of possibility, while if Roumania could be induced to throw in her lot with the Allies the situation would speedily wear a very different complexion. Popular feeling in Roumania is said to be strongly in favour of the Entente, although old difficulties with Russia are not forgotten. Certainly up to the present Roumania has shown no disposition to aid German plans by allowing supplies to go over her lines to Turkey, but has preserved an attitude of strict neutrality. But whatever developments the future may hold in store, Serbia may be assured, in the words of Mr. ASQUITH, that her independence is regarded as one of the essential objects of the British, French and Russian Alliance.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 11 a.m., and at 3 p.m.

Major H. S. P. SINCE, Cornwall Light Infantry, has been appointed a general staff officer of the third grade. Major SIMON was serving at Hongkong with the 2nd Battalion when the war broke out.

According to Japanese papers, Count TERAUCHI will resign the post of Governor-General of Korea after the Coronation, and will enter the political lists in Japan proper. In some circles it is expected that Count TERAUCHI will be the next Premier.

A young Chinese who pleaded guilty at the Magistracy yesterday to the larceny of \$460, belonging to his master, a shopkeeper in Queen's Road Central, was asked why he took the money. He said he wanted to get married, and as he must have money, he took it. The boy's character previously having been good, the Magistrate sent him to goal for six weeks only.

A course of 12 lectures will be given by Mr. S. Iyer (P.W.D.) at Hongkong University, entitled "Introductory Lectures in Building for Engineers." The first lecture will be delivered to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m., when Professor Middleton Smith (President of the Society) will take the chair. The remaining lectures will be given on succeeding Wednesdays at 5 p.m. The lectures are free to the general public, and should be useful to local contractors who possess a good knowledge of the English language.

Li Yuk Fong, a Chinese electric wireman, employed by a Chinese firm, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for the larceny of \$25 in banknotes from No. 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton. The evidence for the prosecution showed that on Thursday night Mr. Stapleton gave his wife two ten and one five-dollar notes, and these were deposited in a handbag. The defendant and another man came on the following morning to repair wires, and it was alleged that defendant extracted the notes from the bag. The complainant discovered her loss, and informed the police. In the meantime the wireman had gone out for tiffin, and on their return Lance-Sergeant Thomson awaited them. The officer found the notes in the defendant's shoes. Defendant told the Magistrate that he did not put the money in the shoes, and could not explain how it got there.

At the first meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute after the recess, held on October 5th, the following were elected Fellows:—Captain Arthur McKinnon, of Hongkong; Messrs. W. S. Burns, Eric Hope, Walter H. Howard, and Frank P. West, of Shanghai; and Mr. Clark S. Richardson, of Siam.

Captain Noel Charles Spicer Simson, Royal Garrison Artillery, Commanding 21st Anti-Aircraft Section, who was killed in action in France on September 26th, was from June, 1909, to July, 1912, extra aide-de-camp to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Hongkong, and from September, 1912, to August last year was Assistant Resident in Northern Nigeria.

Mr. Arthur Nilsson, Consul-General for Sweden in Hongkong, leaves to-day by the *Chigo Maru* for Home, via America, on six months' holiday. During his absence the affairs of the Consulate and of the Swedish Trading Company will be in charge of Mr. Ludin. Mr. Nilsson, who has been in the Colony for seventeen years, has been ordered a long sea voyage and complete rest for a while.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese who was charged with being the keeper of a gambling-house vehemently denied the charge. He was asked

THE WAR.

LORD KITCHENER'S MISSION.

A FRENCH EXPLANATION.

NEW GREEK PREMIER AND ENTENTE.

AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

ACTIVITIES ON ALL FRONTS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH SEIZURE GERMAN POST.

PARIS, November 7th.

A communiqué says that the French seized a German post between the Somme and the Oise and prevented German counter-attacks by gusts of artillery fire.

A German attack in Champagne, on the East Meuse height, was easily repulsed.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, November 8th.

The evening communiqué says that there has been active fighting with trench engines in Belgium, in the region of Hetsas.

There were violent daylong artillery duels between the Somme and the Oise, particularly at Bois Givenchy, and in the environs of Tahuro (Champagne).

One of our mines destroyed in Argonne an enemy sap full of men.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

Three more Belgians have been executed at Brussels on the charge of espionage.

DUNKIRK BOMBED BY GERMANS.

PARIS, November 7th.

A communiqué says that German aeroplanes threw bombs on the Dunkirk district, but only injured a child.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ATTACK BELOW RIGA.

PETROGRAD, November 8th.

The Russians to the south-west of Riga successfully attacked the Germans. The Russians carried the second line of German trenches on the western shore of Lake Svanten, capturing three hundred men.

The Russians repulsed a German attack on the left bank of the Styr.

ACTIVITY IN THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, November 8th.

The Russians smashed a Turkish attempt to cross the river Artchaye in the Caucasus.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF ALGERIA.

PARIS, November 7th.

A communiqué says that German submarines from the Atlantic passed the Straits of Gibraltar, probably on the night of the 2nd inst. and sank on the 4th two French and one Italian steamers off Algeria. The crew of one of the French steamers is missing.

STRANDED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

CREW TO BE INTERRED.

THE HAGUE, November 7th.

It is announced that the crew of the stranded German submarine has been interred, because the damage is insufficient to compel her to enter Dutch waters, while the condition of the sea cannot be pleaded as an excuse.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH BLOCKADE AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM WASHINGTON.

LONDON, November 7th.

The American Note to Great Britain further complains of the restrictions placed upon American commerce. It does not contest the British figures, showing an increase in American exports, but maintains that the United States has the legal right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country. It contends, moreover, that even if the goods listed as conditional contraband are destined for an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact in itself is insufficient to justify their seizure. Therefore the United States contests the seizure of vessels upon conjectural suspicion.

The Note also raises the question of the effectiveness of the blockade in the Baltic, and declares that there is no better or more settled principle of International Law than that forbidding the blockade of neutral ports.

The Note also declares that the Prize Courts had not afforded proper reparation for injury done to American traders. Consequently the United States "must insist that Great Britain will not adopt a policy of expediency, but will act according to the established rules of International Law, whose maintenance unimpaired is of the utmost importance to neutrals of the future." The Note concludes that the United States unhesitatingly champions the integrity of neutral rights, exercising always strict impartiality.

BRITISH PRESS AND THE NOTE.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Press takes a strong line regarding the long-expected American Note presented to Great Britain in the week-end, objecting to Britain's methods of dealing with neutral shipping, refusing to accept the blockade as ineffective and indefensible, and complaining of the obstacles to the trade of neutrals.

The papers regard the complaint in regard to the ineffectiveness of the blockade as unfounded, particularly in view of the submarines' achievements in the Baltic Sea, and appositely point out the methods adopted by Great Britain are merely an adaptation of the American system, followed in the Civil War. Regret is universally expressed at interference with the trade of neutrals, but the present course, it is contended, will be best for all in the long run. Germany must feel that we have her by the throat. We cannot be expected to commit suicide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S HARVEST.

ADELAIDE, November 7th.

Newspaper estimates put the gross yield of the wheat harvest at 28,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus available for export of 22,500,000 bushels.

THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, November 7th.

It appears that the reports of the resignation of M. Sazonoff are unfounded.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

TEHRAN, November 8th.

With a view to releasing funds for efficient internal administration and observance of neutral obligations Persia has arranged with Great Britain and Russia for a moratorium in respect of the interest and amortization on their loans, but the service of the British public loan of 1911 is not affected.

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7th.

The death has occurred of the well-known financier, Mr. Widener.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INCENDIARISM.

BOMBS PLACED IN HOLD OF BRITISH SHIP.

LONDON, November 7th.

The British steamer *Rio Lages*, bound from New York with a cargo of sugar, caught fire in the Atlantic on the 4th November, and was berthed at Halifax. The fire was extinguished. The officers are convinced that the Austrian and German stowaways who loaded the steamer placed bombs in the hold of the vessel.

The *Rio Lages* was commanded by Captain Bell, formerly of the *Thordis*, which was the first merchant ship to sink a German submarine.

SERVICES IN THE DARDANELLES.

HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, November 7th.

A number of honours and promotions for services in the Dardanelles are gazetted, including the following:—

K. C. M. G.—Major-General William Douglas.

Promoted to Brevet rank—Lieut. Colonel the Hon. C. G. Bruce, 6th Gurkhas, and P. C. Palin, 14th Sikhs; Captain R. S. Englede, 80th Punjabis.

Military Cross—Lieut. Poynder, 6th Gurkhas.

D.S.O.—Captain Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

PEKING, November 8th.

Eighteen Provinces have unanimously voted in favour of a Monarchy.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued instructions to the Press not to criticise the Japanese advice.

REDEMPTION OF SZECHUAN NOTES.

PEKING, November 8th.

The Salt Gabelle will hand over \$5,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which will be devoted to the redemption of Szechuan notes.

PIRATES' FLEET.

GERMANY'S EIGHT AVAILABLE SEA-GOING SUBMARINES.

In their issue of June 3rd, the *Motor Ship and Motor Boat* pointed out that the number of German submarines lost was fourteen, and up to the present time this has been increased to about twenty, although it need not be inferred that all these have been sunk, destroyed, or captured by the British fleet.

Of these, seven have been notified officially, the U 15, U 19, U 8, U 12, U 29, U 27, and one unknown. It will thus be seen that the number of losses of which details have not been published is not large, and there has obviously been a good deal of exaggeration. Incidentally, it may be known that six British submarines have been officially reported as lost, these being the AE 1, E 3, E 15, AE 2, and E 13.

At the beginning of August, 1914, Germany possessed eleven large sea-going submarines, and sixteen of the smaller type, hardly suitable for voyages beyond the North Sea. Up to the beginning of June this year we have reason to believe that ten new boats had been added to the number, and at the time of writing the total number added has probably been about eighteen. This gives a total of twenty-nine large sea-going vessels and sixteen of the small type, omitting all losses.

Of the twenty losses mentioned above, it may be assumed that three-quarters, or say fifteen, have been of the large class of boat, leaving available fourteen sea-going submarines at the present moment. Two of these are known to be in the Mediterranean, so that only twelve are available in home waters. Taking the usual ratio of two-thirds being available at the present time and the rest being laid up for repairs, we see that Germany now possesses eight large sea-going submarines that could be relied upon for any work beyond the North Sea.

RUSSIA'S MUNITIONS.

A special correspondent on the Eastern front states the Russians have now more munitions than the Germans, and the success of the former's offensive is due to fierce artillery fire that surprised the Germans.

IMPORTANCE OF DVINSK.

Among recent orders issued to German troops operating in the Dvinsk district the following, which has come into Russian hands, may be quoted:—

Tens of thousands of your comrades who with unbounded valour forced the Russian front at Ezentzany, are in danger so long as Dvinsk remains in Russian hands. It is necessary to capture it in order to avert the danger threatening your comrades. This is your duty to these heroes."

UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER.

The Hongkong University Engineering Society held its first annual dinner at the To Yuen Restaurant last evening, and the function was undoubtedly very successful. The President of the Society (Professor C. A. Middleton Smith) occupied the chair, and the principal guest was Mr. Arthur Preece, the chief partner in the great firm of Consulting Engineers in Westminster. Preece, Cardew, Snell and Ryder, who is on a visit to the Far East. Others present were Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G. (Vice-Chancellor of the University), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Dr. Jordan, Captains W. Russell and W. L. Carter (H.K.V.C.), Messrs. J. M. Dyer and W. D. Graham.

The toasts of "The King" and "President Yuan Shih-kai" having been honoured, Mr. Woon Chow Foon proposed "The University." He spoke of the development of the University during its five years of existence, and affirmed that it was one of the greatest—if not actually the greatest—educational institutions in the Far East.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, replying on behalf of the University, said he was very glad to have the opportunity of addressing so many students of the University. They were all very glad to have Mr. Preece with them (applause)—and they esteemed his presence a very great honour. Expressing thanks to the Hongkong Government for what it had done for the University, Sir Charles Eliot said they were apt to talk of the University as if it were founded on private enterprise, and undoubtedly they owed a great deal to private benefactors, but they also owed much to the Government of this Colony. He thought the institution was doing well and hoped and believed that the patronage of the Hongkong Government had not been unworthily bestowed.

The CHAIRMAN of the Society (Mr. Saw Whee Seong), proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said the Engineering Society felt highly honoured at having Mr. Preece with them as their guest that evening. Two years ago Mr. Preece accepted the position of honorary Consulting Engineer in London to the Hongkong University, and since then he had taken the deepest interest in the work and development of the institution. He had been responsible for the despatch of almost all of the apparatus from England, and his firm tested and examined the most important apparatus before its despatch to Hongkong.

Mr. ARTHUR PRECEE, responding, said that when he was at King's College thirty years ago they had not one of the apparatus that the University had. The University possessed some of the best apparatus that could be obtained in England, and he did not think it would be the fault of the apparatus or of the Professors, or of the University generally if the students were not turned out quite first-class engineers. They had every thing in their favour, and there was no doubt whatever that they were applying their minds in a most admirable way to justify what others had done to make the institution a success. The future was entirely in the hands of the students themselves.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed "The University Engineering Society." He referred to "the predatory instincts of the gentleman who was occupying the chair," and said they could not imagine any case in which the predatory instincts had been turned to more useful account than in the case of the Taikoo Professor of Engineering. The result was that the University possessed one of the best-equipped halls of engineering that any such institution possessed to-day. This was a very great tribute to the genius of the Chairman. (Applause.) The students must also be very grateful to the heads of the various industries in the Colony for the facilities afforded them of studying work at first hand, and seeing the principles taught in the University at work commercially. It was a very great boon to them and would enable them, when they came out of the University after taking their degree, to apply the principles taught and to make their way in the world. After making some humorous suggestions in regard to lectures, the Hon. Mr. Severn hoped the Society would prosper in the future.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been rather suggested by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that he had been wandering about in the guise of the gentleman with the dark lantern and the peak-cap, but he had done nothing except to point out to people in Britain how extremely progressive were the Chinese people, and what a great opportunity there was for helping in the development of Hongkong. This Society was now in the third year of its existence, and it was perhaps the largest Engineering Society in this part of the world, having at the present time a membership of over 100. He hoped they would be able to develop their rules so as to more closely associate with the Society some of the distinguished engineers present at that function. He especially thanked Mr. Dyer for the help he had given them in connection with Kowloon Dock. China, he said, was the Mecca of engineering, and he had no doubt that the time would come when China would lead in engineering work. (Applause.)

HORACE GOLDIN.

THE MYSTERY MAN.

Anything or anyone mysterious cannot fail to attract, even though the mysteries may be quite ancient; yet still mysteries. Horace Goldin is a most weird specimen of humanity, if a highly accomplished trickster can be so described. His ways and mannerisms are weird, his eccentric effects, which are a great feature of his performance, are equally so, and his mystic art, though perhaps run on conventional conjuring lines in many instances, is also weird in that he makes pictures for his tricks. His chief item last evening, which was the opening performance, was "The Tiger God." There are several wonderful illusions, including the vanishing into space of a lady and a real Bengal tigress, but the audience must have been chiefly entertained by the gorgeous Eastern setting, and accomplished silent acting which led up to and surrounded each disappearance. It was a beautiful moving picture—assisted by a cinematograph—and the vanishing of beings in such a mystical atmosphere seemed to be quite a natural happening, though it was all very wonderful. Goldin has a long repertoire of mystery which is so amazing that the disappearance of a lady when operating upon a grand piano is quite a commonplace occurrence. A sheet falls on the lady and the instrument, then rise together in the air, Goldin fires a revolver at the suspended group, and down falls the sheet—but the lady and the piano have vanished. This is but one of many astounding illusions with which Goldin entertains in an off-hand manner which in itself is attractive. Conjurers, as a rule, are of a monotonous sameness, but Goldin is quite out of the ordinary rut when it comes to big things, and can be thoroughly enjoyed. In addition to Goldin himself, Mr. Bandmann has also engaged several accomplished variety artistes, who would be entertaining if only on account of the fact that they recall the good old music hall days at Home. There are the funny man, the step dancer-purveyor of burlesque, and the lady, dashing arrayed as a principal boy, who sings of things sentimental, with a moving chorus. No theatre-goer should miss witnessing the mysterious Goldin and the other entertaining members of the Company sent out by Mr. Bandmann.

THE AGED KAISER.

WORRIED BY THE WAR AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

M. Paul Louis Hervier, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue*, gives the following extract from a letter from Berlin written in July last:—

"There are many people in Berlin who would probably not recognise the Kaiser if they saw him now in civilian clothes, for he has changed enormously within the last year.

"In eleven months he has aged twenty years. He walks with bowed head, whereas before the war he was as erect as any member of his famous Guard. Both his hair and his moustache are almost white. "In addition to the worries of the war, he has suffered from many private troubles. Although it is not stated in public, it is whispered everywhere that the Crown Prince has been a cruel disappointment to his father, who considers him absolutely incapable of talking his place on the throne.

"No one knows exactly where the Crown Prince is, and the general opinion is that a Royal divorce is inevitable. It is said that the Kaiserin takes the part of her daughter-in-law, but is doing everything possible to persuade her to overlook the causes of the estrangement with her husband and remain loyal to him for the sake of the Empire."

WAR BREVITIES.

King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, when recently conversing with a diplomatist, thus described his position: "I am like a blind man running with a lighted torch among hay-stacks. Whichever side I turn I must set fire to something." In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that Russia's ultimatum proves that the blind man's torch has set his own hay-stack on fire.

Mr. Bonar Law (Secretary of State for the Colonies) announces that as a result of the promise of the Governments of the Dominions to co-operate in setting returned soldiers on the land, the British Government has appointed Sir H. Rider Haggard Chairman of a small Commission which will visit the various Dominions with the object of drawing up a scheme.

Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in France says the flat Flanders countryside, especially the black country, is depressing to the last degree. Everything is covered with mud. One sees pictures of long files of marching men with water-proof sheets right over their heads, plodding steadily through the slush, chanting a chorus to keep up their spirits; endless columns of huge-motor lorries and staff cars, dashing through, rub on the roadside to pass other vehicles and motor despatch riders—machines and men alike a mass of mud. The only subject of discussion among the men is how the advance is going.

"CALCULATED CRUELTY."

THE HUNS TELL THEIR OWN STORY.

"Germany's Violations of the Laws of War, 1914-1915." Compiled under the auspices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Translated, and with an Introduction, by J. O. P. Bland. (London: William Heinemann.) 5/- net.

The French Government has done well to give the world a new and vivid reminder of the violence with which its enemy conducts war. And it was an admirable inspiration to bring together some of the abundant evidence that is to hand from purely German sources of the atrocities which the Kaiser's commanders have habitually practised and authorised. As Mr. Bland says in his introduction, "the outrages committed by Germans are essentially different from those which may be alleged or proved against other belligerents, in that they are not the result of individual initiative, but of a State-ordered and systematic policy." What Mr. Asquith has called "calculated cruelty" is part of Germany's organised apparatus of war.

The official character of the wholesale murders practised upon helpless prisoners and unarmed civilians is established by the admissions of many captured Germans and also by the entries in their diaries which are photographed in these pages. One of the best attested cases is that of General Stenger, commanding the 35th Brigade, who gave verbal orders that all prisoners, whether wounded or not, were to be killed. These directions were transmitted by his officers to their respective commands, and faithfully carried out, as some of their note-books prove. "The Brigade Order is to shoot all Frenchmen who fall into our hands, wounded or not," writes Reinhold Breinert, a member of the 112th Regiment; and Anton Rothacher, of the 142nd Regiment (also in Stenger's Brigade), records that "French prisoners and wounded are all shot because they mutilate and ill-treat our wounded." The lying pretext thrown in for the satisfaction of the compunctious requires no comment.

"MUTILATION IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY."

But these dastardly murders were no private eccentricity of the gallant Stenger. The same code of brutality is recorded in diaries of the 117th and 144th Regiments, and in the 85th it was applied, as the entry of a non-commissioned officer shows, not only with obedience but with enthusiasm.

The captain called us round him, and said, "In the fort we are going to take there will very probably be English soldiers. But I don't wish to see any English prisoners with my company." A general "Bravo!" of approval was the answer.

Whatever the relations in other respects between German officers and prisoners, their common bloodlust is at any rate a bond of union. Cases of the butchery of prisoners in large batches—thirty in one instance and fifty in another—are fully described by French witnesses, while there are sickening accounts of the fate of individual soldiers, who were battered with rifles as they lay on the ground, or had their heads kicked to pieces.

But there is no necessity thus to take out the story which the enemy tells of his own deeds. In the village as in the field he has made ample admission of his beastliness. A diary of the 11th Light Infantry says, "We have received orders to shoot the entire male population." At Dinant about 100 men or more were huddled together and shot. "A diary of the 9th Engineers in Belgium writes, 'Dead people were lying in heaps, shot after trial by martial law.' Mutilation of the wounded is the order of the day."

"THROWN INTO THE BLAZING HOUSES."

Private Hassmer, of the 8th Army Corps, paints a succinct but adequate picture of the achievement of his countrymen at Somme-Py, in the Marne:

A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians burnt with the rest.

A similar scene at St. Maurice (Meurthe-et-Moselle) is presented by Private Scheufels of the 3rd Bavarian Landwehr, in rather more detail:

The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the Germans set fire to the houses. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock was carried off, as that could be used. Any one who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses.

Alongside of which may be placed Corporal Spielmann's account of what survived a visit of his corps (the 1st Brigade of Infantry of the Guard) to a village near Blamont:

There was drenched blood on all the boards, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, sixty in all, were at once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other and died thus.

The fascinations of these documents are presented in the book before us in readiness for any German denial. But there seems little reason for such challenge when we consider some of the descriptions, which German newspapers have themselves published without reproach. The *Saengerische Zeitung* has printed a letter recently describing how the French wounded were kicked and stabbed to death, and how "our brave musketeers save the Fatherland the heavy cost of feeding so many enemies." And it is in the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, that Lieutenant A. Eberlein describes what he calls "a brilliant idea" in the use of civilians as a screen from fire.

The complacent publication of such boastful brutality bears out the author of the present translation in his remark that "neither the German Army nor the German people see anything disgraceful in these atrocities." The race wallows gladly in the blood-bath which its rulers provide.—*Pail Malt Gazette*.

WAR NEWS.

RECRUITING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Sixty thousand khaki-clad troops engaged in a recruiting march last month from the centre of London to the north, south, east and west, with a view to impressing upon young Londoners the urgency of the call to arms. They included detachments of Grenadiers, Scots Guards, the London Fire Brigade and the London Scottish Regiment, with their bands. They were everywhere received with enthusiasm. Members of the Commands and others addressed a large recruiting meeting on the route. Similar recruiting rallies were undertaken throughout the provinces, including Eastbourne, where 1,500 wounded troops in blue uniform paraded on foot and in motor coaches. Ten thousand men paraded in Manchester, where the movement is continued to-day. Thousands paraded in Glasgow, and 8,000 in Birmingham.

FIGHTING AT BELGRADE.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Nish correspondent, dealing with the occupation of Belgrade, states that the river was crossed at the cost of enormous sacrifices. The Serbians withdrew owing to the impossibility of continuing street fighting amongst the ruins. In the bombardment by heavy artillery the houses fell in the streets, blocking them up, killing the defenders. All the Macedonians performed feats of immortal glory. A non-commissioned prisoner stated that the Germans were ordered not to take prisoners and not to give quarter. Generally Serbia was to be turned into a desert. A captured officer complimented the Serbian general on the conduct of the troops. After firing 10,000 shells on a half a mile of front, the Germans did not expect to find a living creature before them. They were surprised to encounter rifle fire followed by a bayonet fight, surpassing the experiences of the Russian front.

GENERAL MARCHAND WOUNDED.

"Flicking his walking stick and calmly puffing a pipe like a company commander, General Marchand placed himself at the head of his column in the French advance between Perthes and Souain." This picture was given by a private of the French colonial infantry who was alongside General Marchand when the hero of Fashoda was wounded. When the order to advance was given, General Marchand arrived amid a hail of bullets and made a short speech which was inaudible owing to the roar of the guns. Our Colonial Division, with a Moroccan division, a brigade of Zouaves and a brigade of the Foreign Legion, formed first and were launched against the German trenches. They covered through 150 yards of intervening space through a perfect hell of shot and shell. They just reached the first Bosches when they were struck by a shell General Marchand was struck by a shell splinter in the abdomen. Stretcher-bearers picked him up quickly and he was taken to the hospital at Suippes and is doing well. It is believed his cure is only a question of time.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES.

An artillery officer, describing the bombardment of the German trenches near Loos last month, states that through a grand supply of ammunition our guns prevented the Germans from repairing their trenches. We brought up load after load of hydride shells and we waited until midnight all was ready. We waited until 4 a.m., when the cannonade began. The air was suddenly torn by thousands of explosive shells screaming overhead. In a section of five miles, 5,000 shells were exploded in ten minutes. This should give some idea of the awful majesty of those ten minutes, when, like the avenging angel with flaming sword, the Allies swept down on the Huns. The flashes were so continuous that they gave almost continuous light, all the guns firing their hardest at carefully regulated points on the German trenches, with a radius of action of twenty yards. Afterwards the guns switched up to longer ranges, their business being to search the enemy supports.

The second bombardment lasted half-an-hour. Then we began to hear news of some things were going. The German Artillery was surprised and overpowered and made but a feeble reply. Our men carried the first trench with ease, the second with some loss, and then turned their attention to the trench fort. At their attention to the trench fort. At their attention to the trench fort. At their attention to the trench fort.

GREAT CHARGE AT SOUCHEZ.

"The Bosches bolted like hares into the wood," say French soldiers, in describing the great charge at Souchez. Simultaneously with the order to advance we exploded seven mines. We dashed destruction of the trenches. Our comrades stayed behind to explore the ravaged trenches and subterranean shelters, which were often twenty feet deep, throwing bombs in to prevent their occupants from attacking us in the rear. Fast as the Germans ran we soon caught up to them and occupied the second line trenches in the middle of a wood. Some crossed Souchez brook and some went on the road towards Angres.

Our artillery that evening bombarded the wood and its aspect changed as by magic. Soon only two stumps remained. Emerging from the tangle of branches we treated the German shell philosophically because we were steel helmets. Next, after we attacked the wood, we sheltered in shell holes and kept up a rain of bombs which soon drove the Germans out of the wood, which is now ours for good.—*Reuter*.

GERMANY'S AIMS.

FATE OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

PROFESSOR'S CONFIDENTIAL PAMPHLET.

A striking document is published by the *Berliner Tageblatt* (the Socialist organ which is frequently used by the German Socialist minority for their agitation), in the shape of the "strictly confidential" report of a lecture delivered before an "invited audience" at the Berlin Arts Club on June 20 last, by the well-known "official" economist, Professor Hermann Schumacher, of Bonn, on "Our War Aims, with special reference to the West." This report was reprinted, and is being circulated privately in numbered copies, each provided with the Professor's warning to treat the pamphlet "with strict confidentiality" such as can scarcely occur in peace-time. It puts in a clear light the German annexationist aims, and is of special importance in view of the recent utterances of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag about the future "guarantees" of peace.

BELGIUM UNDER THE HELL.

But the learned Professor is not in favour of open annexation. He prefers an economic union with Belgium, with just a little "real control" in the shape of "police" supervision, "just as Prussia does in all large towns where the maintenance of order is paramount in the interests of the State," so as to prevent Belgian hostility from breaking out in revolts to our detriment. He further wants a customs union, with the maintenance of an "internal customs line," in order to prevent Belgian hostility from "damaging us commercially," a control over the Belgian railways, and "especially the German social legislation. For the rest:—

"So far as domestic affairs are concerned apart from the provisional military administration, the duration of which will depend upon the attitude of the population—Independence, as this will be of great permanent advantage to us, since it will make it unnecessary for us ever to have to give the Belgians any political influence on the affairs of the German Empire."

In addition, the Professor would carry out an administrative separation "between the Flemings and the Walloons, and constitute Brussels as a sort of neutral territory after the manner of Washington. He says quite frankly:—

RIVAL NAVAL STATIONS.

Belgium ought to be divided into a preponderantly Flemish part and a Walloon part, reduced on the principle of *divide et impera* to a minimum, so that the Flemings might emancipate themselves from the artificial milieu of the Romanic west, to which they do not belong either by race or sentiment, and gain the opportunity and freedom to recall their Germanic origin, and gradually turn again towards their eastern relations. By such a reorganisation of Belgium we, while reserving to ourselves everything which affects our vital interests, shall strengthen our position against England as nothing else would."

Having thus disposed of Belgium, Dr. Schumacher turns his modest attention to acquisitions in other parts of the world—in the first instance, of naval stations, so as to "strengthen" Germany's power against England. He is good enough to admit that England cannot be ejected from the places which she at present holds in various parts of the world, but Germany "can follow her good example."

ROBBING AND SQUEEZING FRANCE.

Lastly, Professor Schumacher advocates territorial annexation at the expense of France. "Our whole western frontier," he says, "from south to north must be improved as far as possible." The iron ore and coal districts in Northern France "are of the greatest importance," and he advocates their acquisition on much the same lines as the recent memorandum of the German industrial and agrarian unions. Without the part of Lorraine annexed after the war of 1870-71 "we should not have been able during the present war to maintain our iron and steel production on the scale that has been necessary." Unhappily, owing to the mistaken advice of the geologists whom

Bismarck consulted with reference to the drawing up of the frontier, "the broader and mightier part" of the iron beds "has remained with France. This fatal error we can now repair, since we have conquered this iron ore district at the very beginning of the war."

Seldom has the buccannery object of a war been admitted with such frankness as is done on this occasion by the Bonn professor. He demands that the iron and coal districts of Briey and Longwy should not only be annexed but be taken away from their present private owners "as a part of the war contribution to be levied upon France." In regard to war indemnity, "we must not hesitate to burden France to the uttermost of her power. She may in order to render her burden easier turn for assistance to her ally across the Channel, whose rich treasures we can scarcely touch directly."

What Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg has insinuated in the Reichstag in diplomatic terms under the word "guarantees" is here translated by Professor Schumacher in the blunt language of a highwayman who calls upon his victim to stand and deliver. Hence the great value of his "strictly confidential" pamphlet.

KAISER IN THE FIELD.

GENERALS DISMISSED FOR SMALL MISTAKES.

Many stories are told concerning the activities of the Kaiser at the front. He is continuously rushing along the fighting line day and night (writes General Petroff in the *Russkoye Slovo*). Everywhere he attends the meetings of the generals. Night alarms are made for his advantage, and night reviews of the troops are held. Now and again he stops the scouts and interrogates individual officers and soldiers.

"Come here!" he says. "Do you understand why you are going out reconnoitring?" Again he asks, "What is the mood of the soldiers in your detachment? Do they put confidence in their chiefs? Then, without saying farewell, he concludes: 'Tell your comrades that I am with you, that I am thinking of and suffering for you, that everything will be ready for you—good roads, plenty of food, the most clever generals.'"

The Kaiser does really see everything in the army. He has issued an order to the effect that nothing must be disturbed on the scene of a big battle until he has arrived—the field filled with the dead, the lines of trenches, the damage to the fortress—all must remain as it was at the end of the fight until the Kaiser himself appears.

"ONLY FIT FOR LOGS FOR THE FIRE."

Early in the morning, before the troops are awake, he visits the scene of the fight and makes a valuation of the victory and of the acts of the various commanders. He asks how, by whom, and why certain orders were issued, and dismisses on the spot all untalented or hesitating commanders for even the smallest mistakes. Where attempts are made to gloss over the faults of these men by the remark, "They are old servants of the State," he breaks in very abruptly: "Well, they won't be employed any longer. I am very sorry, gentlemen, that such good-far-nothing fellows have been employed so long."

At each meeting of the chiefs of the Army, he invariably states: "There must be no doubt, no hesitation, we have no time for hesitation, or to watch when a certain man will spoil the operation or not. War is not the proper time to institute examinations or to test mediocrities. When dismissing unfit commanders he is in the habit of saying, 'They are only fit for logs for the fire.'"

At the seventeenth annual general meeting of shareholders in Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Singapore, recently, the Chairman (Mr. Cunliffe) proposed, in accordance with the directors' report, the payment of the final dividend of 3 per cent, making 7 per cent, per annum, on the preference shares for the 13 months ending June 30th, 1915, and the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the dividend of 7 per cent, payable on the preference shares for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1914, a total of \$17,187.50. Mr. Macgregor seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

A WOMAN'S HEALTH.

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pallor, and nervousness! If you have any of these symptoms, do not despair of getting better, but begin now, to-day, to build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. See how the nervous energy of the body is restored as the blood becomes pure and red and the entire system is strengthened to meet every demand upon it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are useful for all women, but they are particularly valuable to girls of school age who show symptoms of going into a decline, who become pale, nervous and languid. These Pills aid in securing perfect development and health by strengthening the system and purifying and building up the blood. Thin blood, during the growing years of a girl's life, usually means a flat-chested and hollow-cheeked girl, nor beauty without can be neither health nor brightness to the eyes and colour to the cheeks and lips. Get a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from your dealer at once; or send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Ezechuen Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for 1 bottle or \$5 for 6 bottles, post free.

Write now to the same address for the helpful booklet, "Plain Talks to Women."

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 18th, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour:—
(a.) First Grade, per 50 lbs. \$4.50
per 100 lbs. 9.10

(b.) Second Grade, per 50 lbs. 4.00
per 100 lbs. 8.00

(c.) Third Grade, per 50 lbs. 3.50
per 100 lbs. 7.00

2. Tinned Milk:—
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.85
per 1 lb. tin 0.25

(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.25
(d.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin 0.85
(e.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.20

3. Sugar:—
Cane (in 6 lb. tins), per tin 1.15
Refined Crystal, 50 lb. tin 0.14
Granulated, per 50 lb. tin 0.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb. 0.13
No. 3, per lb. 0.13

Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

Market Produce:—

FUTCHER MEAT.

Meat, per 100 lbs. 19.10

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